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General Assembly
Security Council

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13 June 2001

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 13 June 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On 9 June 2001, the Israeli occupying forces brutally killed three Palestinian women, all from the same family, and critically wounded many other Palestinian civilians. This savagery occurred when soldiers of the occupying Power, Israel, unleashed tank shelling into their residential neighbourhood. They were killed by flechettes fired from tank shells that struck their home while they were sleeping. Flechette shells, considered one of the most ruthless anti-personnel weapons, spray hundreds of dart-like nails in the general areas at which they are fired. The killing of these three Palestinian women occurred at a time when Israel, the occupying Power, is implementing a so-called ceasefire. Official Israeli reports released by the Israeli military spokesperson shortly after the attack claimed that Israeli fire was directed only at specific locations where gunmen had been identified. However, on 11 June 2001, Israeli authorities stated that the attack on the neighbourhood was a mistake.

This is yet another incident of indiscriminate shelling and killing of Palestinian civilians, including women and children, which is usually followed by Israeli claims that it was in response to Palestinian gunmen, only later to be declared as a "mistake". This reflects the continuing pattern of the behaviour of the Israeli soldiers, which is supported and encouraged by the policies of the Israeli Government and must cease immediately.

Since our last letter to you, dated 31 May 2001 (A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544), Israeli occupying forces have killed 13 more Palestinians, bringing the total number of Palestinian martyrs to 497 (the names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter). The number of injuries, many critical, also continues to rise each day as a result of the violent and criminal actions of the occupying forces. In addition, the draconian measures taken by Israel, which include the tightening of all kinds of closures on the entire Palestinian people, with severe restrictions on the

01-41068 (E) 140601

movement of persons and goods, continue to exacerbate the grave living conditions of the Palestinian people.

Further, I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous letters to you on this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 31 May 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; and A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544).

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Marwan **Jilani**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 13 June 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, Tuesday, 31 May 2001 through Monday, 11 June 2001*

Tuesday, 31 May 2001

1. Ahmed Saleh Abu Hilu (17 years old)
2. Khalil Afanah (10 years old)

Sunday, 3 June 2001

1. Ziad Mahmoud Abu Eid
2. Ayad Mahmoud Abu Eid

Monday, 4 June 2001

1. Mazen Lufty Al-Joulany (died from wounds sustained on 3 June 2001)

Thursday, 7 June 2001

1. Jameel Kasem Al-Deek
2. Ashraf Al-Berdowil

Saturday, 9 June 2001

1. Salimah Omar Al-Malalha
2. Nasrah Salem Al-Malalha
3. Hikmat Atallah Al-Malalha (16 years old)

Sunday, 10 June 2001

1. Mohammed Abdel Rahman Hassan Al-Kurdy (18 years old)
2. Ameen Mohammed Mahmoud Awad

Monday, 11 June 2001

1. Naseem Ibrahim Al-Agha

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* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 497.

United Nations S/2001/587

Security Council

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1234 (1999) of 9 April 1999, 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1273 (1999) of 5 November 1999, 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999, 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000, 1304 (2000) of 15 June 2000, 1323 (2000) of 13 October 2000, 1332 (2000) of 14 December 2000 and 1341 (2001) of 22 February 2001 and the statements of its President of 13 July 1998 (S/PRST/1998/20), 31 August 1998 (S/PRST/1998/26), 11 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/36), 24 June 1999 (S/PRST/1999/17), 26 January 2000 (S/PRST/2000/2), 5 May 2000 (S/PRST/2000/15), 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20), 7 September 2000 (S/PRST/2000/28), and 3 May 2001 (S/PRST/2001/13),

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of all States in the region,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all States to refrain from the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources,

Expressing its alarm at the dire consequences of the prolonged conflict for the civilian population throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular the increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons, and *stressing* the urgent need for substantial humanitarian assistance to the Congolese population,

Expressing its deep concern at all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including atrocities against civilian populations, especially in the eastern provinces,

Deeply concerned at the increased rate of HIV/AIDS infection, in particular amongst women and girls in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Gravely concerned by the continued recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and groups, including cross-border recruitment and abduction of children,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

01-41301 (E) 150601

Reaffirming its support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815), as well as the Kampala plan and the Harare sub-plans for disengagement and redeployment,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for implementing the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement lies with the parties,

Reiterating its support for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and the Facilitator, and *stressing* the need for the parties to resolve outstanding substantive and procedural issues,

Recalling the responsibilities of all parties to cooperate in the full deployment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC),

Endorsing the report of the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/521), and *recalling* the communiqué of the joint meeting of the Political Committee for the Implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Nations Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region (S/2001/525),

Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 8 June 2001 (S/2001/572) and its recommendations,

Determining that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

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Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the ceasefire among the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement has been respected, *welcomes* the progress on disengagement and redeployment noted in the Secretary General's report of 8 June 2001, and *reiterates* its urgent call on all parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement to implement this agreement, as well as the agreements reached in Kampala and Harare and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

2. *Demands* that the Front de Libération du Congo disengage and redeploy its forces in accordance with the Harare sub-plans and the commitment it made to the Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, in their meeting of 25 May 2001, and *expresses its intention* to monitor this process;

3. *Demands once again* that Ugandan and Rwandan forces and all other foreign forces withdraw from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in compliance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 1304 (2000) and the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, *urges* those forces to take the necessary steps to accelerate this withdrawal, and *welcomes* in this regard the decision by Ugandan authorities to start withdrawing their troops from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2001/461);

4. *Calls on* all the parties to refrain from any offensive action during the process of disengagement and withdrawal of foreign forces, and *expresses concern* at recent reports of military operations in the Kivus;

5. *Demands* that the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie demilitarize Kisangani in accordance with resolution 1304 (2000), and that all parties respect the demilitarization of the city and its environs;

6. *Demands* that all parties, including the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, cease immediately all forms of assistance and cooperation with all armed groups referred to in Annex A, Chapter 9.1, of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement;

7. *Takes note* of the plans drafted by the Political Committee (S/2001/521/Add.1) for the orderly withdrawal of all foreign forces from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation and reintegration (DDRR) of all armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and *calls* on the parties to finalize these plans and to implement them as a matter of urgency;

8. With a view to ensuring the finalization of these plans, *requests* all parties that have not already done so to provide the Joint Military Commission, as soon as possible, with all necessary operational information on the withdrawal, including, inter alia, the numbers and locations of the foreign forces, their assembly areas and withdrawal routes and the timetable, and on DDRR, including, inter alia, the numbers, location and armaments of the armed groups, and the proposed sites of their demobilization areas, in order to facilitate United Nations planning to assist the parties in the implementation of these plans;

9. *Encourages* the Presidents and Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda to intensify their dialogue with the goal of achieving regional security structures based on common interest and mutual respect for the territorial integrity, national sovereignty and security of both States, and *emphasizes* in this respect that the disarmament and demobilization of, and cessation of any support to, the ex-Forces Armées Rwandaises and Interahamwe forces are essential to the settlement of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

10. *Condemns* the recent incursions by armed groups into Rwanda and Burundi;

11. *Welcomes* the dialogue initiated between the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, *strongly urges* them to continue their efforts, *calls on* all States in the region to bring to bear their influence on Burundian armed groups to encourage them to refrain from violence, to enter negotiations for a political settlement and to join the Arusha peace process, and *demands* that all States in the region cease any military support to such groups;

12. *Stresses* that a durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo should not be achieved at the expense of peace in Burundi, and *requests* the Secretary-General as well as interested Member States to make proposals, on an urgent basis, on how best to address these inter-related crises;

13. *Welcomes* the announcement by the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue of the organization of the Preparatory Meeting of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue on 16 July 2001, *calls on* all Congolese parties to commence that dialogue as soon as possible, preferably on Congolese soil, and to ensure a successful outcome, and *welcomes* in this regard the initial measures taken by the authorities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo towards the liberalisation of political activities;

14. *Calls on* all relevant parties to ensure that urgent child protection concerns, including DDRR of child soldiers, the plight of girls affected by the conflict, the protection and safe return of refugee and internally displaced children, and the registration and reunification of unaccompanied or orphaned children, are addressed in all national, bilateral and regional dialogues, and that solutions are designed in accordance with international best practice;

15. *Condemns* the massacres and atrocities committed in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *demands* once again that all the parties to the conflict put an immediate end to violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and *stresses* that those responsible will be held accountable;

16. *Reminds* all parties of their obligations with respect to the security of civilian populations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and *stresses* that all forces present on the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo are responsible for preventing violations of international humanitarian law in the territory under their control;

17. *Condemns strongly* the attacks against the personnel of humanitarian organizations, and *demands* that the perpetrators be brought to justice;

18. *Condemns* the use of child soldiers, *demands* that all armed forces and groups concerned bring an end to all forms of recruitment, training and use of children in their armed forces, *calls upon* all parties to collaborate with the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and other competent bodies to ensure the expeditious demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of children abducted or enrolled in armed forces or groups and to allow their reunification with their families, and *urges* Member States to ensure adequate and sustained resources for long-term reintegration;

19. *Calls on* all parties to ensure, in accordance with relevant international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to all children affected by the conflict, and *recalls* that the parties must also provide guarantees for the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated humanitarian personnel;

20. *Calls on* the international community to increase its support for humanitarian relief activities within the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in neighbouring countries affected by the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

21. *Expresses* its full support for the work of the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and *notes* that the report of the Expert Panel of 12 April 2001 (S/2001/357) contains disturbing information about the illegal exploitation of Congolese resources by individuals, Governments and armed groups involved in the conflict and the link between the exploitation of the natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the continuation of the conflict;

22. *Reaffirms* that it attaches the highest importance to the cessation of the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the

Congo, and *reaffirms* that it is ready to consider the necessary actions to put an end to this exploitation;

23. *Awaits* in this respect the publication of the addendum to the report of the Expert Panel which should contain an updated evaluation of the situation, again *urges* all the parties to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Expert Panel while ensuring necessary security for the experts, and *welcomes* the action taken by Ugandan authorities in setting up a commission of inquiry in this regard;

24. *Stresses* the link between the progress in the peace process and economic recovery of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *welcomes* initial economic reforms undertaken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and *underlines* the urgent need for international economic assistance;

25. *Stresses* the importance of the restoration of river traffic, *welcomes* the reopening of the Congo and the Oubangui Rivers, *calls urgently* on all parties, and in particular the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie in light of its recent public comments, to cooperate further in order to permit the re-establishment of economic links between, inter alia, Kinshasa, Mbandaka and Kisangani, and *expresses its support* for the proposed establishment of a Congo River Basin Commission comprising the Congolese parties, United Nations agencies and some neighbouring countries under the chairmanship of MONUC;

26. *Stresses* that durable peace can only be achieved if all the countries of the region are successful in defining amongst themselves the rules by which to promote security and development, and *reaffirms* in this regard that an international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the region, with participation by all the Governments of the region and all the other parties concerned, should be organized at the appropriate time under the aegis of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

27. *Expresses* its intention to monitor closely progress by the parties in implementing the requirements and demands of this resolution;

28. *Expresses* again its readiness to consider possible measures which could be imposed, in accordance with its responsibilities and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in case of failure by parties to comply fully with this resolution and other relevant resolutions;

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29. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MONUC until 15 June 2002, and also decides to review progress at least every four months based on reporting by the Secretary General;

30. *Requests* the Secretary General to submit to the Council, once all necessary information has been provided by the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, and subject to the continuing cooperation of the parties, proposals concerning the way MONUC could assist in, monitor and verify the implementation by the parties of the plans referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

31. *Approves* the updated concept of operations put forward by the Secretary-General in paragraphs 84 to 104 of his report of 8 June 2001, including, for further planning purpose, the creation of a civilian police component and of an integrated

civilian/military section to coordinate DDRR operations, the strengthening of the MONUC presence in Kisangani, and the strengthening of the MONUC logistic support capability to support current and foreseen future deployment, with a view to preparing the transition towards the third phase of the deployment of MONUC after the necessary information has been provided by the parties;

32. *Authorizes* in this regard MONUC, consistent with the Secretary-General's report, to assist, upon request, and within its capabilities, in the early implementation, on a voluntary basis, of the DDRR of armed groups, and *requests* the Secretary-General to deploy military observers in locations where early withdrawal is implemented, with a view to monitoring the process;

33. *Reiterates* the authorization contained in resolution 1291 (2000) for up to 5,537 MONUC military personnel, including observers as deemed necessary by the Secretary-General;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expand the civilian component of MONUC, in accordance with the recommendations in his report, in order to assign to areas in which MONUC is deployed human rights personnel, so as to establish a human rights monitoring capacity, as well as civilian political affairs and humanitarian affairs personnel;

35. *Calls on* the Secretary General to ensure sufficient deployment of child protection advisers to ensure consistent and systematic monitoring and reporting on the conduct of the parties to the conflict as concerns their child protection obligations under humanitarian and human rights law and the commitments they have made to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;

36. *Stresses* the need for an increased public information capacity, including the establishment of United Nations radio stations to promote understanding of the peace process and of the role of MONUC among local communities and the parties;

37. *Calls on* all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully in the deployment and operations of MONUC, including through full implementation of the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and *reaffirms* that it is the responsibility of all the parties to ensure the security of United Nations personnel, together with associated personnel;

38. *Stresses* the need for the co-location of the Joint Military Commission with MONUC in Kinshasa;

39. *Reaffirms* that it is ready to support the Secretary-General if and when he deems it necessary and when conditions allow it, in the context of viable security frameworks, to further deploy military personnel in the border areas in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

40. *Expresses its appreciation* for the partnership established with the parties to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, which was strengthened during the last Security Council mission to the Great Lakes region, and *reiterates* that it is firmly determined to continue to provide assistance to the parties in their efforts to achieve peace;

41. *Commends* the outstanding work of MONUC personnel who operate in challenging conditions, and *expresses* its strong support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

42. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 13 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 12 June 2001 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, conveying Iraq's position with respect to the Saudi decision to expropriate the Iraqi crude-oil pipeline.

The Minister states that this decision by Saudi Arabia, taken to advance United States and British objectives, is nothing less than the unlawful confiscation of Iraqi assets whose ownership by Iraq is uncontested by means of a Saudi decision that engages the international responsibility of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because it constitutes illegal seizure of the assets of another State in breach of a bilateral agreement and the norms of international law. He further states that Iraq will pursue all means of legal redress in order to safeguard its assets and secure the compensation that this decision necessitates.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 13 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 4 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2001/567), I should like to make the following points:

1. The decision by Saudi Arabia to expropriate the Iraqi crude-oil pipeline is nothing less than the unlawful confiscation of Iraqi assets whose ownership by Iraq is uncontested by means of a Saudi decision that engages the international responsibility of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because it constitutes illegal seizure of the assets of another State in breach of a bilateral agreement and the norms of international law.

The purpose of Iraq's letter dated 12 September 2000 (S/2000/869) was to affirm that the Saudi regime bears legal responsibility for the damage sustained by Iraq since 13 August 1990 and up to the present time as a result of Saudi Arabia's decision to halt exportation by way of the Iraqi pipeline passing through Saudi territory. This affirmation was required in the light of the persistence of the Saudi regime in damaging Iraq's interests. Iraq will continue to affirm this and will continue to stress the legal consequences to which it gives rise, while noting that the Saudi regime was not content to close down the pipeline and prevent Iraq from using it to export its oil but also appropriated the oil export quota assigned to Iraq by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and channelled the oil onto the world market, exceeding its own OPEC quota. It is thus Saudi Arabia that has been the beneficiary of the maintenance of the comprehensive sanctions regime while many of the world's countries, including some adjacent to Iraq, have been damaged by their enforcement of the sanctions imposed on Iraq.

2. Paragraphs 16 and 18 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which the Saudi Government adduces in order to justify its decision, do not provide that decision with any legal support. The decision to expropriate the Iraqi crude-oil pipeline is therefore to be regarded as null and void under international law and the terms of the relevant Security Council resolutions, just as it would constitute a dangerous precedent in international relations.

3. The Saudi letter states that the reason for the decision of Saudi Arabia to seize the Iraqi crude-oil pipeline was that Iraq had "continued to make threats and proceeded to commit aggression, thereby causing serious damage to the Saudi people, in terms of lives and property". The Saudi regime, as it falsely claims that Iraq is continuing to threaten Saudi Arabia and to commit aggression against it, is in the best position to know that Iraq has not threatened Saudi Arabia and has not committed any acts of aggression against it. It is the opposite that is true, and every day dozens of United States warplanes leave their bases in Saudi Arabia to attack Iraq, together with the British aircraft that are based in Kuwait and also use Saudi airspace, and to destroy civilian installations and kill hundreds of civilians, most of them women and children, in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. It seems that the Saudi regime has acquired a taste for the American game of distorting Iraq's image in order to justify the crimes being committed against the country.

4. It is useful to contemplate the timing of Saudi Arabia's announcement of its act of brigandage and its illegal seizure of exclusively Iraqi property. This timing reveals the inflammatory and provocative nature of Saudi policy towards Iraq, based as it is on contrived grounds. This policy seeks to create a situation of instability in the region and to fabricate and foment peripheral conflicts in order to advance the objectives of the United States and the United Kingdom, which strive tirelessly in the Security Council to impose further restrictions on Iraq. This alignment on the part of Saudi Arabia is confirmed by the timing of its letter, which is in response to one sent by Iraq exactly nine months ago. It is also confirmed by the fact that on 29 May 2001 Saudi Arabia addressed a letter to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2001/547) containing allegations that soldiers of the Iraqi Border Guard Force had been shooting and had entered Saudi territory, claims that Iraq refuted in their entirety in its letter dated 6 June 2001, similarly addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2001/568).

In view of the serious loss caused by the Saudi decision, Iraq will pursue all means of legal redress in order to safeguard its assets and secure the compensation that this decision necessitates.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tariq **Aziz**
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/589

Security Council

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14 June 2001

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 and 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992,

Expressing its desire to see peace and security return to Somalia,

Recognizing the ongoing efforts of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and humanitarian organizations to deliver humanitarian assistance to Somalia,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates* to all States their obligation to comply with the measures imposed by resolution 733 (1992), and urges each State to take the necessary steps to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the arms embargo;

2. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) shall not apply to protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Somalia by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel for their personal use only;

3. *Decides also* that the measures imposed by paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) shall not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, as approved in advance by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 751 (1992) (the Committee);

4. *Requests* the Committee to give consideration to and decide upon requests for the exemptions set out in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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United Nations S/2001/590

Security Council

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Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of Mauritius on the Security Council

1. Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials, signed on 11 June 2001 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of Mauritius, stating that Mrs. Vimla Devi Huree-Agarwal has been appointed alternate representative of Mauritius on the Security Council.

2. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

01-41208 (E) 140601

United Nations S/2001/591

Security Council

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14 June 2001

Original: English

Report by the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

1. Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 13 June 2001 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations stating that Mr. Alexander V. Konuzin has been appointed alternate representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

2. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations S/2001/592

Security Council

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14 June 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 14 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to request the Security Council to terminate the prohibitions imposed by Security Council resolution 1160 (1998) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Following the democratic changes, the new Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has undertaken to restore and develop its relations both with neighbouring countries and with international organizations. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been fully cooperating with the international community, particularly with KFOR and the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK), in implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and resolving the situation in the ground security zone in southern Serbia. The agreement on a phased return of the Army of Yugoslavia to the ground security zone demonstrated the commitment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to a peaceful diplomatic solution to the problem, with maximum restraint and in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). By the entry of joint Yugoslav security forces into the ground security zone, preconditions were created for the implementation of the plan of the governments of Serbia and of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to resolve problems in this area, which has the support of the international community.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is also a signatory to the agreement concluded in Florence in 1996 on subregional arms control. In addition, on the basis of article 4 of annex 1.B of the Dayton/Paris agreement, Yugoslavia participates in the system of arms control with strictly defined limits. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has assumed all obligations under the OSCE Vienna document. As a member of the United Nations and OSCE, a signatory and guarantor of the Dayton/Paris agreement, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to be fully engaged in negotiations aimed at regional and subregional disarmament, in line with articles 4 and 5 of annex 1.B of the Dayton/Paris agreement.

The threat from illegal arms shipments to Kosovo and Metohija cannot justify keeping in place the arms embargo against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. KFOR, UNMIK and neighbouring countries are obliged to prevent this even after the embargo is lifted, in accordance with international norms and the domestic legislation of the States concerned. As for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, it

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will continue to prevent all illegal arms trade, in compliance with assumed international obligations.

The lifting of the arms embargo would represent an important sign of support and encouragement to the democratic authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue along the road of cooperation with major international actors towards stabilizing the situation in the region. That would be fully in line with the proclaimed goals of the international community to assist the development of democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its integration in all international processes.

In view of the fact that all the reasons that led to the imposition of bans introduced in operative paragraph 8 of Council resolution 1160 (1998) no longer exist, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects that this request will be favourably reviewed by the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you circulated this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dejan **Sahovic**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/593

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 June 2001

Original: English

Letter dated 13 June 2001 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia, I have the honour to attach herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations (see annex).

I would appreciate it if this letter were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Kishore **Mahbubani**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

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Annex

Letter dated 12 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

Upon instruction of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Monie R. Captan, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Liberia (see enclosure). The original letter was forwarded through the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Monrovia for onward transmission.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Lami **Kawah**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Letter dated 11 June 2001 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia

The Government of Liberia strongly protests the Security Council Committee list of persons affected by resolution 1343 (2001) on Liberia. The list is extremely and unfairly punitive. It appears to have been drawn up on the basis of arbitrary submissions to the Committee rather than being based upon any systematic criteria that took into consideration the relevant provisions of the resolution. The scope of the list goes beyond that which was defined in paragraph 7 of the said resolution. The variety of errors in the list suggests that its preparation and dissemination were rushed and based upon an old database; hence it is fraught with numerous inaccuracies.

The relevant provisions of resolution 1343 (2001), paragraph 7, state that "... States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of senior members of the Government of Liberia and its armed forces and their spouses and any other individuals *providing financial and military support to armed rebel groups in countries neighbouring Liberia, in particular the RUF in Sierra Leone*, as designated by the Committee". The list submitted renders this provision questionable in concept and content.

Some examples of inaccuracies include the following persons, who no longer hold the posts in Government designated by the Committee: Charles Bright, Samuel Burnett (recovering from a stroke for two years), Martin George, S. Loyola Fleming, David McGill, Alexander Kulue, Maxwell Poe, Nah-John Suah, George Wallace and Augustine Zayzay.

Some examples of inaccuracies in dates of birth include the following persons listed by the Committee: Charles G. Taylor, Charles B. Roberts Jr. (his 83 year old late father's birthday was used), Nah-John Suah, Austen Clarke, Kpenkpah Konah and John T. Richardson.

Your Committee's list attaches the erroneous designation of "adviser" or "informal adviser" to these persons: Akkram Basma, Hassan Basma, Jamal Basma (proprietors of businesses in automobiles, tiles and petroleum, and established in Liberia for over 30 years), Charles Bright (private farmer), Maurice Cooper (private businessman), Gabrielle Doe (private businessman), Ernest Eastman (head of a research institute), Samuel Eid (private businessman who provides electrical supplies), Khalid Eldine (private businessman), Myrtle Gibson (senator), Samuel Mustapha Gibson (private businessman), George Haddad and Elias Haddad (private businessmen engaged in the supply of rice, wholesale foodstuffs and vehicles), Mohammed Kafel (private businessman), Grace Minor (senator and not adviser), Lawrence Morgan (lawyer) and Simon Rosenblum (private businessman engaged in road construction who has served as contractor for some United Nations and European Union projects).

In the light of the above, the Government of Liberia requests from the Commitee its definition of "adviser" and "informal adviser". Is it a friend, an acquaintance?

Your Committee's list has heavily targeted the Liberian economy and in particular the business community as a whole. In so doing, the Committee has sent out a warning to potential investors against doing business in Liberia. Furthermore, the Committee has arbitrarily included in its list all of those involved in the logging industry, which provides the largest number of jobs in an economy experiencing an unemployment rate in excess of 85 per cent.

Some examples of technicians who are not senior officials of government include the following persons listed by the Committee: Edith Bowen Carr (rank below Deputy Minister), Philipbert Brown (rank below Deputy Minister), Randolph Cooper (airport manager), A. Tijani Darrah (head of a public corportation), Wisseh Dennis (consultant who has been ill for over six months), Alphonso Gaye (port manager), Charles B. Roberts (telecom boss), Elias Saleeby (Governor of Central Bank which is independent of Government), Lydia Sanimanie (passport director), James Wolo (radio station manager) and Roger Woodson (manager of a public corporation providing water and funded by the European Union).

Some examples of spouses who are divorced but singled out by the Committee include Carol Chea (spouse of the Defence Minister, divorced over two years), Tupee Taylor (spouse of the President, divorced over five years) and Agnes Taylor (former spouse of the President, now permanent representative to the International Maritime Organization). Agnes Taylor is a diplomat below the level of Ambassador. How did the Committee determine that she is a senior official of government when no ambassador has been designated as a senior official?

The Government of Liberia wishes to bring to the attention of the Committee the fact that the international community urged the President of Liberia to establish a government of inclusion as a means of achieving reconciliation during the post-conflict period. The President appointed many opposition persons and professionals living abroad to government posts to assist in the country's reconciliation and reconstruction efforts. Most of these persons have been selected by the Committee for punishment, and all potential professionals have been driven away from accepting any jobs with their government for fear of being targeted by the Committee. This action by the Committee could reverse some of the significant post-conflict gains in Liberia that are crucial for national unity, peace and the welfare of the Liberian people.

The Government of Liberia wishes to bring to the attention of the Committee the fact that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is charged with the implementation of the country's foreign policy and its external representation at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, has been unduly targeted for travel restrictions, thus impairing Liberia's capacity to conduct its foreign policy. The following Foreign Ministry officials were targeted by the Committee: Monie Captan, Tambakai Jangaba, J. Adolphus During, George Wallace, Koboi Johnson, Edith Bowen Carr, Martin George, Nah-John Suah, Agnes Reeves Taylor and Lydia Sanimanie.

The Government of Liberia wishes to draw to the attention of the Committee the fact that, while the actions of the Committee may be considered political in nature, individuals listed by the Committee have expressed their intent to pursue legal action in the courts of competent jurisdiction in those States and against those Governments and individual officials that have submitted their names for inclusion in the list. Those affected have indicated their intention to request the competent

courts to demand any evidence of individual wrongdoing and to provide compensation for damages.

Mr. Chairman, as you will certainly acknowledge, the Government of Liberia has consistently indicated that it would cooperate with the Security Council and it has done so. I wish through you, Mr. Chairman, to appeal to the conscience of other members not to blindly and uninterestedly acquiesce to the excesses of some members of your Committee in imposing undue punishment and hardship against the Liberian Government, business community and ordinary citizens. As a member of the United Nations, Liberia and all members of the Organization have equal rights under the Charter and should therefore never yield to any injustice of political machinations. Does the list established by the Committee constitute an indictment of the individuals listed? Is it a collective indictment? Is a person's integrity now subject to political machinations within the Committee?

The Government of Liberia therefore calls upon the Committee to act to suspend the list of persons affected by the measures contained in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) and to undertake a review to ensure a direct correlation between the list of persons and the provisions of paragraph 7. We believe that the Committee is under a moral obligation to Liberia, a Charter member of the United Nations, to establish a transparent criterion for the composition of the above-mentioned list. Additionally, the Committee should ensure that the designations are accurate, justifiable and verified.

(*Signed*) Monie R. **Captan**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

United Nations S/2001/594

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 June 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the statement issued on 29 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on the resumption of the dialogue between India and Pakistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Per **Norström**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement issued on 29 May 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union on resumed India/Pakistan dialogue

The European Union has taken note of Prime Minister A. B. Vajpayee's invitation to General Pervez Musharraf to visit India at his early convenience. The European Union welcomes this initiative and is encouraged by positive reactions, welcoming the invitation, expressed by government representatives in Islamabad.

The European Union encourages the continued commitment by India and Pakistan to exercise restraint along the Line of Control.

The European Union continues to call upon all parties to show the utmost moderation on the ground, honour their undertakings, consider fresh confidence-building measures and, acting in good faith, resolutely engage in sincere, constructive dialogue in keeping with the spirit of Lahore.

The Central and Eastern European countries associated with the European Union, the associated countries Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries, members of the European Economic Area, align themselves with this declaration.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 15 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 June 2001 addressed to Lansana Kouyate, Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) by Monie R. Captan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Liberia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Lami **Kawah**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 15 June 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am pleased to present my compliments and to inform the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat that the Government of Liberia has captured several 81mm mortar ammunition cases and spent cartridges in Lofa County from invading rebel forces that attacked the territory of Liberia from Guinea. The ammunition cases and spent cartridges carried the following inscription:

> UK Government Explosive, MOD/ARMY, 8x, 81 MOR, 4 Bombs 81mm MOR HE LI5A3, RDX/TNT, 60/40, FUZ No 162 MK10, B95C GD 3-71.

The Government of Liberia is particularly concerned that the rebels invading Liberia would be using ammunition that matches the ammunition supplied to the Sierra Leone Army by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as per ECOWAS exemption from the application of the moratorium dated 5 July 2000 (ECW/REL/9/LEG/109/2000) for the supply of 4,000 rounds of 81mm mortar ammunition.

As you will recall, the Government of Liberia has on several occasions expressed its concern at the supply of arms by the Government of the United Kingdom into the Mano River Union, especially in view of the fact that accountability and control of arms and ammunition supplied could not be guaranteed by the British. This development is particularly troubling in the midst of rebel activities, the prevailing humanitarian crisis, and the urgent need for disarmament in the Mano River Union.

Photos of some of the items captured are available for inspection by ECOWAS ammunition experts, upon request.

The Government of Liberia requests the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat to request, on its behalf, from the British Government an explanation as to how rebels fighting the Liberian Government in Lofa County obtained ammunition similar to that which it supplied the army of neighbouring Sierra Leone.

Kindly circulate this letter as a document of the Security and Mediation Council.

(*Signed*) Monie R. **Captan**
Minister of Foreign Affairs